• 計畫中文名稱	靈芝子實體作爲皮膚取代物之研究探討					
• 計畫英文名稱	Development of Fungal Mycelia as Skin Substitue					
• 系統編號	PG8910-0469	• 研究性質	技術發展			
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<ul><li>年度</li></ul>	89 年	<ul><li>研究經費</li></ul>	4646 千元			
• 研究領域	臨床醫學類,醫學工程					
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• 中文關鍵字	靈芝皮;皮膚傷口癒合;幾丁質;人工皮膚;細胞毒性; <b>免疫力</b>					
• 英文關鍵字	Ganoderma; N-acetyl-D-glucosamine; Chitin; Artificial Skin					
• 中文摘要	本實驗計畫在於利用真菌來源之幾丁質,進行人工皮膚創傷覆被材之深入探討,並期能發展出一套產業可利用之生物材料新產品。以往幾丁質之來源主要來自甲殼類之外骨骼,例如;蟹殼等材料。利用真菌來源則有更大的優勢。1.以靈芝子實體萃取後廢物,與蟹殼同樣是廢物利用,但大量生產時,衛生條件較易於接受;2.靈芝子實體在製備過程中程序較簡單,可免除鹽酸處理過程;3.在編織成膜過程中,不需再溶解、抽絲,減少生產設備投資成本。先前之研究已證明靈芝膜(Sacchachitin)具有促進大白鼠及天竹鼠傷口癒合,並減少疤痕之作用,並可促進組織纖維母細胞(Fibroblast)之增生及轉移。八十八年度則進一步探討;1.不同靈芝子實體中幾丁質之含量;2.以不同製程製造之靈芝膜對傷口癒合促進之效用;3.以 LiCl/DMAC 二元溶劑系溶解成膜之性質探討;4.檢討靈芝薄膜對於免疫反應、過敏以及抗體形成之反應。結果顯示不同種的靈芝子實體,製成之薄膜中幾丁質含量在30-57%之間,而且製膜過程均無困難。在不同製程中,利用LiCl/DMAC 二元溶劑系溶解再成膜,以加強其試樣之張力,結果顯示,溶劑製成之薄膜與過濾編織之成品,用於大白鼠癒傷過程中,無顯著差異。同時在裸鼠及小鼠中的實驗中,沒有發現過高之毒性以及過敏反應或抗體反應。					
• 英文摘要	Ganoderma has long an important member of medicinal fungi. In recent years, it has further being studied for its biological activity and commercially markted as healthy food. However, after obtaining the water soluble fraction by hot-water extraction of Ganoderma, the resulting water-insoluble part (more than 90%) was unused and treated as the waste. Preliminary animal study on skin-cut rats with the membrane prepared form purified Ganoderma waste composed primarily by the cell wall of fruiting body assured healing enhancing ability of this material. Chemical analysis revealed that the materials is composed b-1,3-Glucan and N-acetylucpsamine in a ratio of 60:40. The wound healing effect of polysaccharides by attracting immunlogical cells to the side of application has long been discovered. On the other hand, this result is in agreement with Pruden's finding (1970) that Poly-N-acetyl-glucosamine is a wound healing enhancer, and also echoes the studies in Japan abount the application of Chitin from crab shells as artificial skin wound dressing materials. Comparing the similar products prepared form Ganoderma waste and crab shells, the former possesses the more beneficial properties over the					

latter.		